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This Annual Planning Information is intended for use by Comprehensive Employment and Training Act planners and Vermont Employment Service administrators in developing employment programs and job training plans for the current fiscal year. Vocational educators, State and local officials, business, labor, and other community leaders who need accurate and timely labor market information at the State and local level for planning and program decision-making should also find this report of value.

Vermont's projected population for 1981 is estimated at 510,300, an increase of 14.7 percent from 1970 and 8.1 percent from 1975.

During 1979, growth in Vermont's nonagricultural wage and salary employment slowed to a 3.4 percent increase over 1978 levels. A further slowing of the Vermont economy is predicted for 1980, as the state continues to be affected by the national downturn.

During 1979, total separations nearly equaled total accessions, indicating only a minimal net gain in the number of workers in manufacturing.

Vermont's labor force has experienced significant growth during the 1970's. During 1979, however, the rate of increase in the labor force slowed to a 1.3 percent gain over 1978 levels. Vermont's labor force for FY 1981 is estimated to average 250,000.

The unemployment situation in Vermont has shown continued improvement over the past four years, declining from 19,850 in 1975 to 12,000 in 1979. In keeping with the predicted national slowdown, Vermont's unemployment rate for FY 1981 is estimated at 6.5 percent, a 1.4 percentage gain from 1979's 5.1 percent.

During FY 1979, 73,171 applicants were registered with the Vermont Job Service Offices throughout the state, a slight decrease in the number of applicants from 1978 levels. The majority of these applicants were registered in clerical and sales, service and professional, technical, and managerial occupations.

The number of job openings received by the Vermont Job Service Offices during FY 1979 totaled 31,507, up slightly from the previous year's total of 30,754. Nearly three-fourths of these openings were in clerical and sales, service, stuctural work and miscellaneous occupations.

A total of 18,262 job openings were filled by the Vermont Job Service Offices in FY 1979, representing 58.0 percent of all those received.

Description of the State

Vermont, one of the New England States, is located in the Northeast, bordered by New Hampshire on the east, Massachusetts on the south, New York on the west and on the north by the Province of Quebec. It is a rural state covering 9,278 square miles. As illustrated on Maps 1 and 2, Vermont is composed of fourteen counties and divided into twelve labor market areas, defined on the basis of commuting patterns of the population. A description of each labor market area can be found at the end of this report. In July 1977 (latest final estimates), Vermont had an estimated population of of 485,154. Burlington City, often referred to as the "queen city", is the State's largest community. Other major cities and towns are listed in Table 1. As can be seen, only seven towns have a population of 10,000 or more. Scattered troughout the state are several employment centers with at least one major employment center in each county except Grand Isle, as shown in Table 2. Tables 3 and 4 display the top ten nonagricultural wage and salary industries and the twenty largest private employers in Vermont during 1979. Per capita income, average wages in covered employment, and the consumer price index for Vermont and counties are presented in Tables 5 and 6.

Vermont Population

Vermont's projected 1981 population estimate of 510,300 as presented in Table 7 indicates an increase of 14.7 percent from 1970 and 8.1 percent from 1975. During 1981, females are expected to outnumber males by about 6%, a slightly higher proportion than the earlier years of 1970 and 1975. The largest share of the population increase between the years 1970-1981 and 1975-1981 is anticipated to take place in the 35-39 age group while the smallest espansion will occur in the 10-14 age category. Declines are expected in the 0-9 age bracket during the camparable periods. In addition, a 5 percent drop is expected in the 25-29 age group from 1975 to 1981. Vermont's nonwhite population is very small, accounting for less than one percent of the total.

Area Population

Table 8 presents the 1970, 1977 and projected 1980, and 1985 population for Vermont's counties. The largest number of people reside in Chittenden County while Grand Isle has the smallest number of residents. The population of Vermont's Labor Market Areas is shown in Table 9. The greatest percent increase in population between 1970 and 1977 occurred in the White River Junction and Morrisville areas.

MAP 1
VERMONT COUNTIES

Counties:

Addison
Bennington
Caledonia
Chittenden
Essex
Franklin
Grand Isle
Lamoille
Orange
Orleans
Rutland
Washington
Windham
Windsor

MAP 2
VERMONT'S 12 LABOR MARKET AREAS

Labor Market Areas:

Barre-Montpelier
Bennington
Brattleboro
Burlington
Middlebury
Morrisville
Newport
Rutland
St. Albans
St. Johnsbury
Springfield
White River Jct.

TABLE 1

MAJOR VERMONT CITIES & TOWNS

CITIES & TOWNS, COUNTY	JULY 1, 1977 POPULATION
Burlington, Chittenden	38,517
Rutland City, Rutland	18,559
Bennington, Bennington	15,690
Essex, Chittenden	13,616
Brattleboro, Windham	11,608
Colchester, Chittenden	11,110
South Burlington, Chittenden	10,307
Barre City, Washington	9,934
Springfield, Windsor	9,770
St. Johnsbury, Caledonia	7,960
Montpelier, Washington	7,953
St. Albans City, Franklin	7,499

SOURCE: Series P-25, No. 858, November 1979, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 2

MAJOR EMPLOYMENT CENTERS BY COUNTY IN VERMONT

COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT CENTERS
Addison	Middlebury, Vergennes
Bennington	Bennington
Caledonia	St. Johnsbury
Chittenden	Burlington
Essex	Island Pond
Franklin	St. Albans
Grand Isle	(None)
Lamoille	Morrisville
Orange	Randolph, Bradford
Orleans	Newport
Rutland	Rutland
Washington	Barre, Montpelier
Windham	Brattleboro, Bellows Falls
Windsor	Springfield, White River Jct.

SOURCE: Vermont Department of Employment Security.

TABLE 3
TOP TEN INDUSTRIES IN VERMONT
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
1979

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT 1/
1. Local Government	17,900
2. Health Services	13,650
3. State Government	13,300
4. Electrical Machinery Manufacturing	13,100
5. Construction	10,300
6. Eating & Drinking Places	10,100
7. Hotels, Motels, other Lodging Places	7,250
8. Nonelectrical Machinery Manufacturing	7,000
9. Educational Services	6,150
10. Retail Food Stores	5,500

1/ Based on 1979 Benchmark

SOURCE: Vermont Department of Employment Security in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE 4
TWENTY LARGEST PRIVATE EMPLOYERS IN VERMONT
(IN DESCENDING ORDER)
AS OF DECEMBER 1979

NAME AND LOCATION (S)
1. International Business Machines Corp., Essex Junction
2. General Electric Co., Burlington, Rutland
3. Medical Center Hospital of Vermont, Burlington
4. New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., Various Locations
5. Ethan Allen Inc., Beecher Falls, Orleans, Randolph, Brighton, Hancock
6. Simmonds Precision Products, Inc., Vergennes, Bellows Falls, Middlebury
7. Grand Union Stores, Inc., Various Locations
8. Union Carbide Corp., Bennington, St. Albans
9. Textron, Inc., Springfield
10. National Life Insurance Co., Montpelier
11. Fellows Corporation, Springfield
12. P & C Food Markets, Inc., Various Locations
13. Cone-Blanchard Machine Co., Windsor
14. Rutland Hospital, Inc., Rutland
15. Central Vermont Medical Center, Inc., Berlin
16. Saga Corporations, Various Locations
17. Middlebury College, Middlebury
18. Devon Group, Inc.-Book Press Division, Brattleboro
19. Putnam Memorial Hospital, Bennington
20. Colt Industries, St. Johnsbury

SOURCE: Vermont Department of Employment Security.

TABLE 5
PER CAPITA INCOME, AVERAGE WAGES IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT
AND THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
VERMONT 1970-1979

Year	Per Capita Income 1/	% Change	Average Wages 2/	% Change	Consumer Price Index 3/	% Change
1970	$3,447	---	$6,685	---	116.3	---
1971	3,630	5.3	6,979	4.4	121.3	4.3
1972	3,906	7.6	6,949	-.4	125.3	3.3
1973	4,264	9.2	7,301	5.1	133.1	6.2
1974	4,584	7.5	7,747	6.1	147.7	11.0
1975	4,923	7.4	8,167	5.4	161.2	9.1
1976	5,399	9.7	8,727	6.9	170.5	5.8
1977	5,827	7.9	9,199	5.4	181.5	6.5
1978	6,601	13.3	9,936	8.0	195.4	7.7
1979	7,280	10.3	10,869	9.4	217.4	11.3

1/ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Total personal income divided by population. April, 1980. 1979 figure subject to revision.

2/ Total wages of private employers coverd by Vermont's Unemployment Insurance laws divided by annual average employment. 1979 figure subject to revision.

3/ Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, U.S. City Average, All Item-Series A. Beginning with 1978, All Items, All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) Series. (1967=100). U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6
ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGES AND
PER CAPITA INCOME BY COUNTY FOR VERMONT

County	Annual Average Wages in Covered Employment 1978 1/	Per Capita Income 1977 2/
Vermont	$ 9,936	$ 5,822
Addison	9,230	5,138
Bennington	9,095	6,261
Caledonia	9,482	5,286
Chittenden	11,578	6,181
Essex	10,279	4,705
Franklin	9,099	5,219
Grand Isle	5,721	4,656
Lamoille	7,770	5,524
Orange	7,859	5,043
Orleans	8,529	4,851
Rutland	9,693	5,888
Washington	9,430	6,142
Windham	9,376	6,076
Windsor	10,277	6,345

1/ Total wages of private employers covered by Vermont's Unemployment Insurance laws divided by annual average employment.

2/ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 4/79. Total personal income divided by population.

TABLE 7
VERMONT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX 1/
1970, 1975, PROJECTED FY 1981

AGE GROUP	1970 1/			1975 2/			PROJECTED FY 1981 3/			% CHANGE 1970-1981	% CHANGE 1975-1981
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TOTAL
0 - 4	39,693	20,312	19,381	37,797	19,440	18,357	37,029	18,986	18,043	-6.7	-2.0
5 - 9	45,945	23,543	22,402	40,805	20,873	19,932	36,968	18,955	18,013	-19.5	-9.4
10 - 14	45,691	23,736	21,955	46,524	23,830	22,694	47,221	24,222	22,999	3.3	1.5
15 - 19	44,431	21,950	22,481	49,965	25,133	24,832	57,783	29,426	28,357	30.1	15.6
20 - 24	36,037	17,416	18,621	45,233	22,218	23,015	47,378	23,603	23,775	31.5	4.7
25 - 29	28,950	14,465	14,485	34,102	16,941	17,161	32,396	15,258	17,138	11.9	-5.0
30 - 34	23,770	11,990	11,780	29,706	14,979	14,727	30,277	13,791	16,486	27.4	1.9
35 - 39	22,735	11,326	11,409	24,607	12,462	12,145	33,548	16,629	16,919	47.6	36.3
40 - 44	23,993	11,743	12,250	23,180	11,569	11,611	28,507	14,238	14,269	18.8	23.0
45 - 49	23,793	11,521	12,272	23,920	11,683	12,237	25,700	12,877	12,823	8.0	7.4
50 - 54	22,544	10,944	11,600	23,258	11,165	12,093	26,119	12,974	13,145	15.9	12.3
55 - 59	20,620	9,916	10,704	21,528	10,265	11,263	24,586	11,662	12,924	19.2	14.2
60 - 64	18,994	9,076	9,918	19,145	8,915	10,230	22,405	10,471	11,934	18.0	17.0
65 - 69	15,674	7,048	8,626	17,754	8,084	9,670	19,725	9,111	10,614	25.8	11.1
70 - 74	12,727	5,361	7,366	13,777	5,777	8,000	16,808	6,867	9,941	32.1	22.0
75+	19,135	7,015	12,120	20,799	7,349	13,450	23,850	8,189	15,661	24.6	14.7
TOTAL	444,732	217,362	227,370	472,100	230,683	241,417	510,300	247,259	263,041	14.7	8.1

SOURCE: 1/ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

2/ Vermont Department of Health

3/ Data supplied by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories, Berkeley, California in cooperation with U.S. Department of Labor, Employment & Training Administration.

TABLE 8
POPULATION OF VERMONT COUNTIES
1970, 1977 AND PROJECTED 1980, 1985

AREA	1970 1/	1977 2/	PROJECTED 1980 3/	PROJECTED 1985 3/
VERMONT	444,732	485,154	503,500	537,600
Addison County	24,266	27,096	27,684	30,175
Bennington County	29,282	31,614	32,858	34,894
Caledonia County	22,789	25,293	26,467	28,433
Chittenden County	99,131	111,735	115,202	123,470
Essex County	5,416	6,376	6,940	8,000
Franklin County	31,282	33,083	34,555	36,410
Grand Isle County	3,574	4,193	4,455	4,994
Lamoille County	13,309	15,410	17,278	19,740
Orange County	17,676	20,426	22,264	25,470
Orleans County	20,153	22,236	23,118	25,220
Rutland County	52,637	55,935	57,561	59,996
Washington County	47,659	49,359	50,791	52,961
Windham County	33,476	34,769	36,116	37,027
Windsor County	44,082	47,629	48,211	50,810

SOURCE: 1/ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
2/ Series P-25, No. 858, November 1979, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
3/ Vermont State Planning Office.

TABLE 9
POPULATION OF VERMONT LABOR MARKET AREAS
1970 AND 1977

AREA	1970 1/	1977 2/
VERMONT	444,732	485,154
Barre-Montpelier	64,082	68,127
Bennington	29,282	31,614
Brattleboro	24,265	25,155
Burlington	100,808	113,886
Middlebury	23,728	26,488
Morrisville	13,309	15,410
Newport	23,058	25,383
Rutland	52,637	55,935
St. Albans	33,178	35,122
St. Johnsbury	23,805	26,790
Springfield	33,621	34,602
White River Jct.	22,959	26,642

SOURCE: 1/ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

2/ Series P-25, No. 858, November 1979, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

1979 Statewide Employment Trends

Growth in Vermont's nonagricultural wage and salary employment experienced a slowdown in 1979, registering a 3.4 percent increase over 1978 levels. The addition of 6,550 jobs brought 1979 estimated employment to 197,200. Manufacturing, which accounts for one-fourth of Vermont's nonagricultural employment increased at a faster rate, 6.5 percent. Nonelectrical machinery registered an 11.1 percent increase, representing 700 new jobs. Electrical machinery showed the largest single gain in manufacturing employment, 1,150. Together, these two industries accounted for 28.2 percent of the total increase in nonagricultural employment over the year. Employment levels in furniture and fixtures, stone, clay and glass, food and rubber and miscellaneous plastics manufacturing remained relatively unchanged.

The nonmanufacturing sector accounted for more than one-half of the new jobs recorded in 1979. Growth in construction employment slowed considerably, registering a small 3.0 percent gain compared with a more than 20 percent increase in 1978. Wholesale and retail trade added an estimated 1,300 jobs, the largest single gain in employment. Service employment was estimated at 42,500, increasing by 950 over 1978 levels. The trade and service sectors together accounted for two out of every five nonfarm jobs in Vermont during 1979.

The predicted leveling-off of Vermont's economic growth did occur during 1979. Although unemployment continued to decline, growth in nonagricultural wage and salary employment slowed to an estimated 3.4 percent rate. Predictions for 1980 indicate a further slowing of the Vermont economy, as the state continues to be affected by the national downturn. It is anticipated that employment in some sectors will remain relatively stable or experience only moderate growth. Manufacturing is expected to add few new jobs during 1980, while nonmanufacturing is expected to expand slowly with the exception of the construction and mining and quarrying industries.

Table 10, which follows, compares nonagricultural wage and salary employment data for Vermont for 1970, 1978, and 1979. Figure 1 illustrates the employment trends for nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Vermont for the period 1970-1978.

TABLE 10

AVERAGE ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT* IN VERMONT: 1970, 1978, 1979
NUMERICAL CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY	EMPLOYMENT			1970 - 1979		1978 - 1979	
	1970	1978 1/	1979 1/	Numerical Change	Percent Change	Numerical Change	Percent Change
Total	147,850	190,650	197,200	49,350	33.4	6,550	3.4
Manufacturing	40,500	47,700	50,800	10,300	25.4	3,100	6.5
Durable Goods	27,150	32,550	35,250	8,100	29.8	2,700	8.3
Lumber & Wood Prod.	2,900	3,950	4,050	1,150	39.7	100	2.5
Furniture & Fixtures	2,050	2,750	2,800	750	36.6	50	1.8
Stone,Clay & Glass	2,600	2,450	2,500	-100	-3.8	50	2.0
Machinery,Exc. Elec.	6,050	6,300	7,000	950	15.7	700	11.1
Electrical Machinery	9,650	11,950	13,100	3,450	35.8	1,150	9.6
Other 2/	3,900	5,150	5,800	1,900	48.7	650	12.6
Nondurable Goods	13,350	15,150	15,550	2,200	16.5	400	2.6
Food	2,500	2,500	2,450	-50	-2.0	-50	-2.0
Apparel	1,550	1,600	1,700	150	9.7	100	6.3
Paper	2,300	2,600	2,700	400	17.4	100	3.8
Printing & Publishing	3,450	3,700	3,900	450	13.0	200	5.4
Rubber,Misc. Paper Prod.	1,400	1,750	1,700	300	21.4	-50	-2.9
Other 3/	2,150	3,000	3,100	950	44.2	100	3.3
Nonmanufacturing	107,350	142,950	146,400	39,050	36.4	3,450	2.4
Mining & Quarrying	1,000	750	750	-250	-25.0	0	0
Contract Construction	10,100	10,000	10,300	200	2.0	300	3.0
Transp. & Public Util.	7,950	8,700	8,950	1,000	12.6	250	2.9
Trade: Wholesale & Retail	28,200	39,300	40,600	12,400	44.0	1,300	3.3
Fins, Ins. & Real Estate	5,500	7,500	7,750	2,250	40.9	250	3.3
Service & Misc.	28,400	41,550	42,500	14,100	49.6	950	2.3
Government	26,200	35,150	35,550	9,350	35.7	400	1.1
Federal	4,000	4,350	4,350	350	8.8	0	0
State	9,850	13,200	13,300	3,450	35.0	100	0.8
Local	12,350	17,600 4/	17,900 4/	5,550	44.9	300	1.7

1/ Based on March 1979 Benchmark. * Establishment-based data.

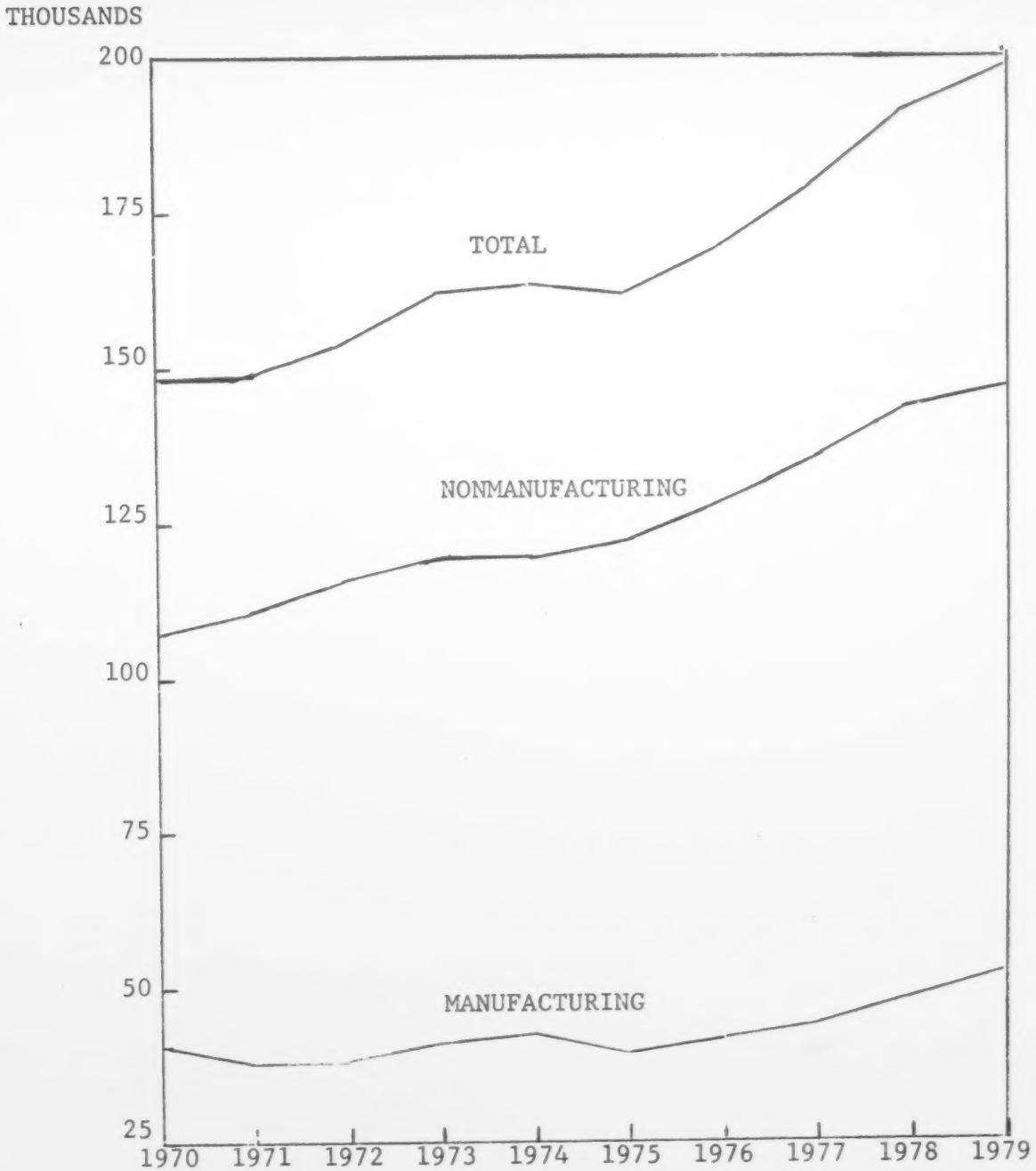
2/ Includes primary & fabricated metal products, transportation equipment, professional & scientific instruments.

3/ Includes textiles, chemicals, leather & leather products, miscellaneous manufacturing. 1978 and 1979 data include petroleum refining and related industries.

4/ Includes substitute teachers and Youth Work Experience Program.

SOURCE: Vermont Department of Employment Security in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

FIGURE 1
VERMONT ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
1970 - 1979 ANNUAL AVERAGES



SOURCE: Vermont Department of Employment Security in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Vermont Employment Projections to 1985 By Industry

Table 11 exhibits employment projections by industry to 1985. These projections indicate that total employment is expected to increase by 37,439 or 19 percent between 1976 and 1985 reaching 234,672. Service, manufacturing, and trade will continue to employ the largest number of people through 1985. Most of the increase will occur in service, manufacturing and trade. Government, finance, insurance, and real estate, and transportation are also expected to provide a moderate number of new jobs. Agricultural employment and mining will continue to decline. For more detailed information, see the Vermont Employment Projections to 1985, April 1979 edition.

TABLE 11
EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS PROGRAM
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
IN VERMONT
1970, 1976, 1985 PROJECTED

INDUSTRY TITLE	EMPL. 1970	EMPL. 1976	PROJECTED EMPL. 1985	CHANGE BETWEEN 1970 - 1976		1976 - 1985	
				AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Total, All Industries	176,617	197,233	234,672	20,616	11.7	37,439	19.0
Agr., Forestry, & Fisheries	13,120	13,216	10,113	96	.7	-3,103	-23.5
Mining	979	722	627	-257	-26.3	-95	-13.2
Construction	14,648	13,760	17,041	-888	-6.1	3,281	23.8
Manufacturing	42,220	41,508	51,367	-712	-1.7	9,859	23.7
Durable Goods	29,201	28,619	36,660	-582	-2.0	8,041	28.1
Nondurable Goods	13,019	12,890	14,707	-129	-1.0	1,817	14.1
Trans. & Other Pub. Util.	8,827	9,384	10,361	557	6.3	977	10.4
Transportation, Total	4,522	4,947	5,652	425	9.4	705	14.2
Communication, Util. & San.	4,305	4,437	4,709	132	3.1	272	6.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	31,552	39,078	47,448	7,526	23.8	8,370	21.4
Wholesale Trade	5,272	5,972	7,410	700	13.3	1,438	24.1
Retail Trade	26,280	33,106	40,038	6,826	26.0	6,932	20.9
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	6,003	7,476	8,842	1,473	24.5	1,366	18.3
Service, Total	51,322	63,287	78,505	11,965	23.3	15,218	24.0
Hotels & Lodging Places	7,020	7,808	8,866	788	11.2	1,058	13.6
Government, Total	7,946	8,801	10,367	855	10.8	1,566	17.6
Federal Public Admin.	3,190	3,604	3,925	414	13.0	321	8.9
State Public Admin.	2,677	3,164	4,176	487	18.2	1,012	32.0
Local Public Admin.	2,079	2,033	2,266	-46	-2.2	233	11.5

SOURCE: Vermont Department of Employment Security in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

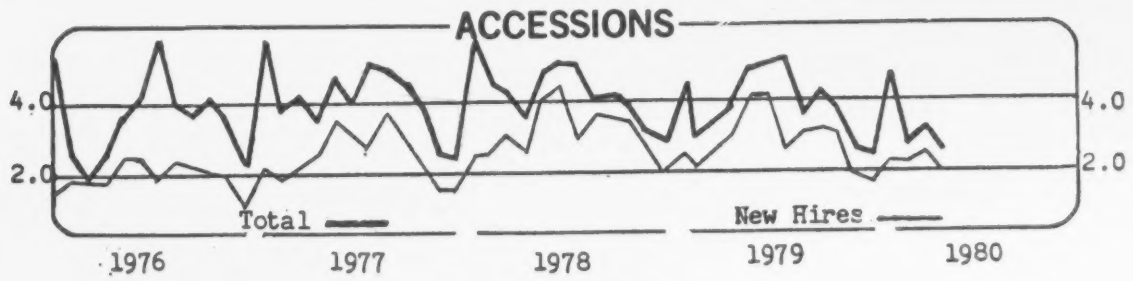


TABLE 12
VERMONT LABOR TURNOVER - ACCESSION RATES (PER 100 EMPLOYEES)
1979 ANNUAL AVERAGES

Manufacturing Industries	ACCESSION RATES		
	Total 1/	New Hires	Recalls
Total	4.0	2.9	.8
Durable Goods	3.2	2.4	.6
Lumber & Wood Products	6.7	5.9	.6
Furniture & Fixtures	6.6	4.2	2.3
Stone, Clay & Glass	4.9	1.7	3.1
Machinery, Exc. Elec.	1.9	1.4	.3
Electrical Machinery	2.2	1.7	.2
Nondurable Goods	5.5	4.0	1.4
Food	6.1	4.9	1.0
Apparel	6.9	4.2	2.7
Paper	4.4	2.5	1.3
Printing & Publishing	3.3	3.0	.2
Rubber & Misc. Plas. Prod.	8.4	5.4	3.0

1979 Vermont Labor Turnover

During 1979, total separations nearly equaled total accessions, indicating only a minimal net gain in the number of workers in manufacturing. All of the net increase was recorded in the nonelectrical machinery, electrical machinery, stone, clay and glass, and printing and publishing industries.

1/ Includes miscellaneous accessions not broken out separately.
SOURCE: Vermont Department of Employment Security in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

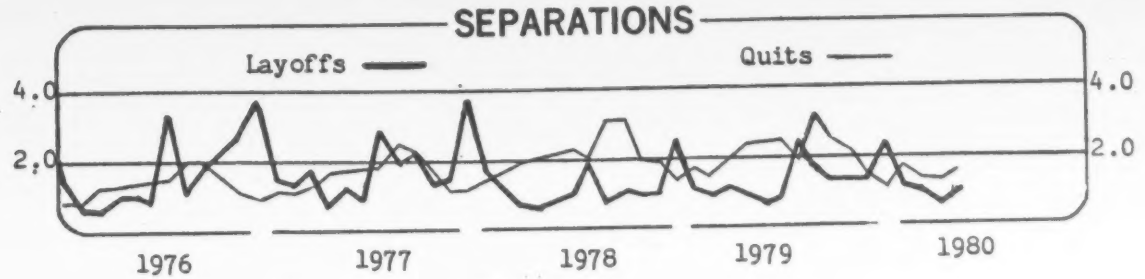


TABLE 13
VERMONT LABOR TURNOVER - SEPARATION RATES (PER 100 EMPLOYEES)
1979 ANNUAL AVERAGES

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	SEPARATION RATES		
	TOTAL 1/	QUITS	LAYOFFS
Total	3.9	1.9	1.3
Durable Goods	3.1	1.4	1.1
Lumber & Wood Products	7.6	5.0	1.5
Furniture & Fixtures	7.0	3.8	2.4
Stone, Clay, Glass	4.2	1.0	2.6
Machinery, Exc. Elec.	1.6	.6	.2
Electrical Machinery	2.0	.5	1.0
Nondurable Goods	5.8	3.0	1.8
Food	6.5	4.4	1.0
Apparel	5.7	3.1	1.8
Paper	4.5	1.5	2.0
Printing & Publishing	3.0	2.2	.4
Rubber & Misc. Plas. Prod.	9.6	4.4	3.4

Accessions accounted for 4.0 percent of manufacturers' payrolls, fractionally lower than the 1978 level of 4.3 percent. Nearly three-fourths of the accessions were new hires with the largest share registered by the nondurable goods sector.

Separations accounted for 3.9 percent of manufacturers' payrolls and nearly half of these were quits. Compared to the previous year, layoffs were 0.3 percentage point higher, while quits were unchanged.

1/ Includes discharges and miscellaneous separations not broken out separately.

SOURCE: Vermont Department of Employment Security in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Labor Force Developments and Outlook

As can be seen in Table 14 and Figure 2, Vermont's labor force has experienced significant growth during the past several years. The State's annual average labor force increased from 188,750 in 1970 to 240,000 in 1979, a gain of 51,250 or 27 percent. Much of the labor force growth can be attributed to increased participation for women in the job market. In 1978, 55.7 percent of Vermont women participated in the labor force, a substantial increase from 41.7 percent in 1970.

As presented in Table 15, Vermont's labor force is expected to average 250,000 in fiscal year 1981, an increase of 32.5 percent since 1970. The 45-64 age group is expected to have the largest number of participants.

Table 16 exhibits Vermont's labor force by sex and race as of 1970 and projected fiscal year 1981. In 1981 men are expected to comprise 56 percent of the labor force as compared with 62 percent in 1970. The female proportion of the labor force is estimated to increase from 38 to 44 percent over the same period of time. Nonwhites account for only a small portion of the labor force in Vermont.

Unemployment Developments and Outlook

Due to a continued healthy economy, Vermont's unemployment rate declined from 5.7 percent in 1978 to 5.1 percent in 1979 as presented in Table 14 and Figure 2. The average total number of jobless people for 1979, estimated at 12,000, was 2,000 below the level of the previous year. During the comparable period, the United States unemployment rate decreased 0.2 percentage point while the New England unemployment rate dropped 0.3 percentage point. A comparison in unemployment rates for the United States, New England, and Vermont during the period 1970-1979 are shown in Table 17.

Due to a predicted national slowdown, Vermont's unemployment rate for FY 1981 has been projected to 6.5 percent, a 1.4 percentage point gain from 1979's 5.1 percent. Despite the anticipated rise in the unemployment rate, Vermont's employment is expected to expand, although at a much slower rate than previous years.

Tables 18 and 19 exhibit labor force estimates for Vermont's counties and labor market areas during 1979.

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TABLE 14
VERMONT LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
ANNUAL AVERAGES
1970 - 1979, PROJECTED FY 1981

YEAR	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	UNEMPLOYED		TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 3/
		NUMBER	RATE 2/	
1970	188,750	8,550	4.5%	180,200
1971	191,200	12,050	6.3	179,150
1972	196,550	11,850	6.0	184,700
1973	202,350	10,750	5.3	191,600
1974	204,950	13,100	6.4	191,850
1975	210,600	19,850	9.4	190,750
1976	216,000	19,000	8.7	197,000
1977	226,000	16,000	7.0	210,000
1978	237,000	14,000	5.7	223,000
1979*	240,000	12,000	5.1	228,000
4/ Projected FY 1981	250,000	16,250	6.5	233,750

1/ Includes persons involved in labor disputes, but excludes military personnel.
2/ As a percent of the labor force.
3/ Employment adjusted to persons by place of residence.
4/ Data supplied by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories, Berkeley, California in cooperation with U.S. Department of Labor, Employment & Training Administration.
All data benchmarked to Current Population Survey Annual Averages.
For methodology, see Explanatory Material.
* Subject to revision.
SOURCE: Vermont Department of Employment Security in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

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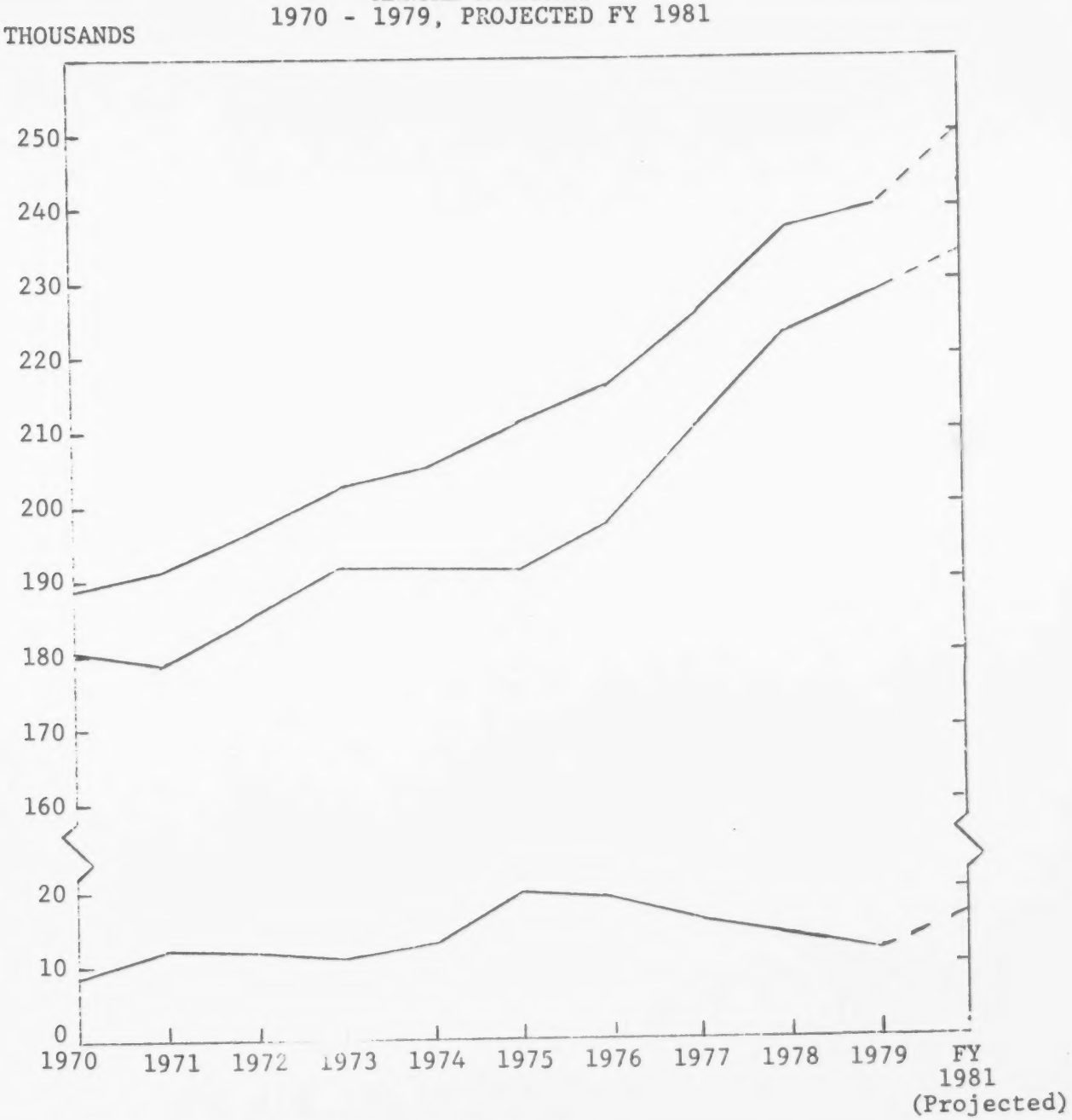
FIGURE 2
VERMONT LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES*
ANNUAL AVERAGES
1970 - 1979, PROJECTED FY 1981



* Current Population Survey Estimates.
SOURCE: Vermont Department of Employment Security in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Projected FY 1981 supplied by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories, Berkeley, California in cooperation with Employment & Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE 15
VERMONT LABOR FORCE PROJECTED TO FY 1981
BY AGE GROUP - WHITE, NONWHITE

AGE GROUP	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYED		TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
		NUMBER	RATE (%)	
TOTAL				
16 - 17	14,537	2,262	15.6	12,275
18 - 19	13,992	1,490	10.6	12,502
20 - 24	35,883	3,657	10.2	32,226
25 - 34	52,518	3,231	6.2	49.287
35 - 44	53,292	2,011	3.8	51,281
45 - 64	67,222	2,909	4.3	64,313
65+	12,556	690	5.5	11,866
TOTAL	250,000	16,250	6.5	233,750
WHITE				
16 - 17	14,491	2,241	15.5	12,250
18 - 19	13,980	1,490	10.7	12,490
20 - 24	35,751	3,549	9.9	32,202
25 - 34	52,337	3,194	6.1	49,143
35 - 44	53,067	2,011	3.8	51,056
45 - 64	67,057	2,900	4.3	64,157
65+	12,532	690	5.5	11,842
TOTAL	249,215	16,075	6.5	233,140
NONWHITE				
16 - 17	46	21	45.7	25
18 - 19	12	0	0	12
20 - 24	132	108	81.8	24
25 - 34	181	37	20.4	144
35 - 44	[illegible]	0	0	225
45 - 64	165	9	5.5	156
65+	24	0	0	24
TOTAL	785	175	22.3	610

SOURCE: Data supplied by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories, Berkeley, California in cooperation with Employment & Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE 16
VERMONT LABOR FORCE BY SEX AND RACE
1970 - PROJECTED FY 1981

BY SEX

	1970 1/			PROJECTED FY 1981 2/		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Labor Force	175,163	108,894	66,269	250,000	139,033	110,967
Unemployment	7,233	4,143	3,090	16,250	8,156	8,094
Rate	4.1%	3.8%	4.7%	6.5%	5.9%	7.3%
Employment	167,930	104,751	63,179	233,750	130,877	102,873

BY RACE

	1970 1/			PROJECTED FY 1981 2/		
	TOTAL	WHITE	NONWHITE	TOTAL	WHITE	NONWHITE
Labor Force	175,163	174,574	589	250,000	249,215	785
Unemployment	7	7,168	65	16,250	16,075	175
Rate	4.1%	4.1%	11.0%	6.5%	6.5%	22.3%
Employment	167,930	167,406	524	233,750	233,140	610

1/ SOURCE: 1970 Census Data (not an annual average of DES Estimates).
2/ SOURCE: Data supplied by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories, Berkeley, California in cooperation with Employment & Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

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TABLE 17
COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: ANNUAL AVERAGES *
UNITED STATES, NEW ENGLAND AND VERMONT
1970 - 1979

YEAR	UNITED STATES 1/	NEW ENGLAND 1/	VERMONT 2/
1970	4.9%	4.9%	4.5%
1971	5.9	6.9	6.3
1972	5.6	6.8	6.0
1973	4.9	6.1	5.3
1974	5.6	6.6	6.4
1975	8.5	10.4	9.4
1976	7.7	9.1	8.7
1977	7.0	7.7	7.0
1978	6.0	5.7	5.7
1979	5.8	5.4	5.1

* Current Population Survey Estimates. For Vermont methodology, see Explanatory Material.

SOURCE: 1/ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2/ Vermont Department of Employment Security in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE 18
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES: VERMONT COUNTIES
ANNUAL AVERAGES

1979*

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	U N E M P L O Y E D		TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 3/
		NUMBER	RATE 2/	
Addison	13,900	650	4.6	13,250
Bennington	16,000	900	5.6	15,100
Caledonia	11,600	750	6.3	10,850
Chittenden	58,400	2,350	4.0	56,050
Essex	2,500	200	8.4	2,300
Franklin	14,400	950	6.6	13,450
Grand Isle	1,750	150	8.9	1,600
Lamoille	8,750	600	7.1	8,150
Orange	9,400	450	4.9	8,950
Orleans	9,600	650	6.8	8,950
Rutland	26,700	1,200	4.5	25,500
Washington	25,650	1,250	4.9	24,400
Windham	19,100	950	5.1	18,150
Windsor	22,250	950	4.1	21,300
STATEWIDE	240,000	12,000	5.1	228,000

1/ Includes persons involved in labor disputes, but excludes military personnel.
2/ As a percent of the labor force.
3/ Employment adjusted to persons by place of residence.
All data benchmarked to Current Population Survey Annual Averages.
For methodology, see Explanatory Material.
* Subject to revision.
SOURCE: Vermont Department of Employment Security in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE 19
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES: VERMONT LABOR MARKET AREAS
ANNUAL AVERAGES

1979*

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	UNEMPLOYED		TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 3/
		NUMBER	RATE 2/	
Barre-Montpelier	34,450	1,750	5.0	32,700
Bennington	16,000	900	5.6	15,100
Brattleboro	14,700	800	5.4	13,900
Burlington	59,250	2,400	4.1	56,850
Middlebury	13,650	650	4.6	13,000
Morrisville	8,750	600	7.1	8,150
Newport	10,850	750	6.9	10,100
Rutland	26,700	1,200	4.5	25,500
St. Albans	15,250	1,050	6.8	14,200
St. Johnsbury	12,050	800	6.8	11,250
Springfield	15,900	650	4.2	15,250
White River Jct.	12,450	450	3.8	12,000
STATEWIDE	240,000	12,000	5.1	228,000

1/ Includes persons involved in labor disputes, but excludes military personnel

2/ As a percent of the labor force.

3/ Employment adjusted to persons by place of residence.

All data benchmarked to Current Population Survey Annual Averages. For methodology, see Explanatory Material.

* Subject to revision.

SOURCE: Vermont Department of Employment Security in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

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Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

Selected characteristics of the insured unemployed under the regular benefit program in Vermont during 1979 can be found in Table 20. The average number of people receiving benefits under this program was 4,498. About 59 percent of the recipients were men, 52.3 percent were in the 25-44 age bracket, and 23.1 percent were under 25 years of age. The claimant distribution by major industry of last employment shows that two-thirds of the recipients had last worked in the construction, manufacturing, and service industries. An occupational distribution of claimants revealed nearly 21 percent in structural work, 19.5 percent in miscellaneous occupations, and slightly more than 15 percent in clerical and sales occupations. More than half of the claimants averaged 5-14 weeks of unemployment.

TABLE 20
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED 1/
VERMONT
1979

	CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	%
	TOTAL	4,498	100.0
SEX	Male	2,662	59.2
	Female	1,836	40.8
AGE	Under 25	1,039	23.1
	25 - 44	2,352	52.3
	45 and over	1,107	24.6
INDUSTRY	Construction	992	22.1
	Manufacturing	985	21.9
	Durable Goods	542	12.0
	Nondurable Goods	444	9.9
	Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	128	2.8
	Trade	715	15.9
	F.I.R.E. 2/	68	1.5
	Service	1,002	22.3
	Miscellaneous 3/	608	13.5
OCCUPATION	Professional	624	13.9
	Clerical and Sales	686	15.3
	Service	650	14.5
	Farming	85	1.9
	Processing-	77	1.7
	Machine Trades	306	6.8
	Benchwork	250	5.6
	Structural Work	942	20.9
	Miscellaneous	878	19.5
DURATION	1 - 2 Weeks	483	10.7
	3 - 4 Weeks	576	12.8
	5 - 14 Weeks	2,301	51.2
	15 Weeks and over	1,138	25.3

1/ Information based on the average of the number of people receiving benefits during the March, June, September and December 1979 survey weeks.
2/ Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.
3/ Includes agricultural related and mining and quarrying industries and government.
SOURCE: Vermont Department of Employment Security.

Active Applicants

During the fiscal year 1979, 73,171 job seekers were registered with the Vermont Job Service Offices throughout the State, a slight decrease in the number of applicants from 1978 levels. Table 21 displays the characteristics of all applicants and the economically disadvantaged applicants during FY 1979. Twenty-two percent of all applicants were registered in clerical and sales occupations, 19.0 percent in service, and 18.0 percent in professional, technical, and managerial occupations. More than half of all applicants were males, and the largest proportion of all job applicants (18.8%) were in the 25-29 age group and (15.6%) were in the 22-24 age bracket. Of all applicants, 15.2 percent were veterans, 6.8 percent were handicapped, and 22.2 percent were economically disadvantaged. Most of the applicants were not working (85.2%), only (9.5%) worked full-time, and (5.3%) had part-time jobs. Thirty-one percent of all applicants had more than 12 years of education.

During fiscal year 1979, there were 1,714 fewer economically disadvantaged applicants registered in Vermont Job Service Offices than the pervious year. Of the 16,246 economically disadvantaged registered applicants, 52.7 percent were females, 16.5 percent were veterans, 14.8 percent were handicapped, and 83.7 percent were not working. The largest proportion of the economically disadvantaged applicants were 30-34 years of age and 22.2 percent were under 22 years of age. When compared to all applicants, a much larger proportion of the economically disadvantaged (37.8%) had not completed twelve years of education. A much lower proportion (19.7% versus 31.0%) for all applicants had 12+ years of education.

Job Openings Received and Filled

The number of job openings received by the Vermont Job Service Offices during fiscal year 1979 totaled 31,507, up slightly from the previous year's total of 30,754. Nearly three-fourths of the openings were in clerical and sales (22.0%), service (22.7%), structural work (13.9%), and miscellaneous occupations (12.5%).

A total of 18,262 job openings were filled by the Vermont Job Service Offices in FY 1979, representing 58.0 percent of all those received. The fill-rate was highest in the miscellaneous occupations group where 72.9 percent of the openings were filled while the professional category registered the lowest fill-rate at 39.2 percent (see Table 22).

TABLE 21
CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL APPLICANTS AND
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED APPLICANTS
VERMONT JOB SERVICE
1979 FISCAL YEAR

	CHARACTERISTICS	ALL APPLICANTS	%	ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED APPLICANTS 5/	%
	TOTAL 1/	73,171	100.0	16,246	100.0
OCCUPATION	Professional 2/	13,156	18.0		12.1
	Clerical & Sales	16,071	22.0		21.2
	Service	13,896	19.0		26.6
	Farming 3/	2,194	3.0		2.9
	Processing	941	1.3		1.2
	Machine Trades	4,506	6.2		5.7
	Benchwork	3,491	4.8		6.4
	Structural Work	9,916	13.6		9.8
	Miscellaneous 4/	7,716	10.5		10.8
SEX	Female	34,594	47.3	8,554	52.7
	Male	38,577	52.7	7,692	47.3
AGE	15 and under	327	.4	18	1.1
	16 - 17	3,252	4.4	626	3.9
	18 - 19	7,993	10.9	1,348	8.3
	19 - 21	7,675	10.5	1,452	8.9
	22 - 24	11,441	15.6	2,305	14.2
	25 - 29	13,756	18.8	3,290	20.3
	30 - 34	9,200	12.5	2,639	16.2
	25 - 39	5,536	7.6	1,723	10.6
	40 - 44	3,902	5.3	1,101	6.8
	45 - 54	5,807	7.9	1,271	7.8
	55 - 64	3,339	4.6	429	2.6
	65+	943	1.3	44	.3
EDUC.	0 - 77	1,635	2.2	683	4.2
	8 - 11	19,297	26.4	6,193	37.8
	12	29,585	40.4	6,167	38.0
	12+	22,654	31.0	3,203	19.7
	Veteran	11,144	15.2	2,675	16.5
	Handicapped	4,948	6.8	2,398	14.8
	Economically Disadvantaged	16,246	22.2	16,246	100.0
EMPL.	Full-time	6,940	9.5	1,719	10.6
	Part-time	3,875	5.3	934	5.7
	Not Working	62,356	85.2	13,593	83.7

1/ Total includes applicants with invalid occupational codes.
2/ Also includes Technical and Managerial occupations.
3/ Also includes Fishery and Forestry occupations.
4/ Motor Freight, Transportation, Packaging & Materials Handling and other occupations.
5/ The total number of economically disadvantaged applicants by occupation for FY 1979 is not available. The percentages are based on averages for applicants active at the end of each quarter.

SOURCE: Vermont Department of Employment Security.

TABLE 22
JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED AND FILLED
VERMONT JOB SERVICE
1979 FISCAL YEAR

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND DURATION OF JOB	OPENINGS RECEIVED		OPENINGS FILLED		% FILLED
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	
Total	31,507	100.0	18,262	100.0	58.0
OCCUPATION					
Professional 1/	3,324	10.6	1,304	7.1	39.2
Clerical & Sales	6,938	22.0	4,120	22.6	59.4
Service	7,142	22.7	3,681	20.2	51.5
Farming 2/	2,097	9.2	1,156	6.3	55.1
Processing	692	2.2	499	2.7	72.1
Machine Trade	1,941	6.2	1,112	6.1	57.3
Benchwork	1,074	3.4	768	4.2	71.5
Structural Work	4,375	13.9	2,760	15.1	63.1
Miscellaneous 3/	3,924	12.5	2,862	15.7	72.9
DURATION					
Over 150 days	22,743	72.2	12,278	67.2	54.0
4 to 150 days	6,935	22.0	4,344	23.8	62.6
3 days or less	1,829	5.8	1,640	9.0	89.7

1/ Also includes Technical and Managerial occupations.
2/ Also includes Fishery and Forestry occupations.
3/ Motor Freight, Transportation, Packaging & Materials Handling and Other occupations.
SOURCE: Vermont Department of Employment Security.

Shortage And Surplus Occupations, Most Frequently Received Job Orders And Most Frequent Occupations Of Applicants

In order to determine occupations for which there was either a shortage or surplus of workers, an analysis was made of Vermont Job Service activity. This analysis covers each of the state's twelve Labor Market Areas for the time period between October 1, 1979 and March 31, 1980. Also included are the five occupations having the greatest number of job openings and the five most common occupations of Job Service applicants.

Barre-Montpelier Labor Market Area

Shortages were noticed for insurance sales agents, vending and door to door sales people, telephone solicitors, domestic service workers, companions, fabrication and repair of wood products workers, and sewing machine operators.

Surpluses were evident for college or university faculty members, elementary school teachers, social and welfare workers, general clerks, general merchandise sales people, truck drivers (heavy) material handlers and construction workers during the seasonal slow down months.

The five most frequent job orders listed in order of most frequent were typist, construction worker , material handler, sewing machine operator and clerical secretary.

The five occupations with the most applicants listed in order of most frequent were general clerk, material handler, construction worker, truck driver (heavy) and administrative clerk.

Bennington Labor Market Area

In the Bennington Labor Market Area there was a shortage of sewing machine operators due to an expansion in the apparel industry. There was also a shortage of nurses, mostly LPNs, to fill second and third shift positions in the area's nursing homes and community health care facilities. This shortage is attributed to the relatively low wages and undesirable working hours offered.

People seeking work in clerical occupations, particularly general office clerks and secretaries, were in surplus during the six month period. Tourism did not reach normal levels during this period, and this was a contributing factor to a surplus of cooks. Among other occupations with a surplus of people were social service caseworkers, elementary school teachers, truck drivers, and hand packagers. There was also a surplus of construction workers, but this was due to normal seasonal conditions in that industry.

The five most frequently received job orders were for waiters/waitresses, material handlers, kitchen helpers, construction workers and carpenters.

The five most common occupations of Bennington Job Service applicants were material handlers, construction workers, sales clerks, secretaries, and heavy truck drivers.

Brattleboro Labor Market Area

Shortages were determined for legal secretaries, hospital cleaners, industrial truck operators, experienced auto mechanics, electricians, mechanical engineers and machine trades workers.

The number of applicants exceeded the number of openings, creating a surplus for guidance and vocational counselors, registered nurses, college or university faculty members, secondary and elementary teachers, administrative assistants, food service managers, general office clerks, general merchandise sales people.

The five most frequent job orders were informal waiter/waitress, kitchen helper, cleaning housekeeper, material handler, and hand packager.

The five occupations with the most applicants were general clerk, informal waiter/waitress, material handler, construction worker, and kitchen helper.

Burlington Labor Market Area

There was a shortage of industrial maintenance mechanics, electricians, plumbers, and engineers due to the high degree of skill required by these jobs. A shortage of companions and telephone solicitors existed because of the low wages generally offered.

Surpluses existed in a wide range of fields. Among white collar occupations there was a surplus of social workers, school teachers, and clerical workers. Other surpluses included sales clerks, waiters/waitresses, truck drivers, and nurse aides. Construction workers were in surplus during the winter due to the seasonal nature of the industry.

The five most frequently received job orders were for construction workers, material handlers, cooks, secretaries, and kitchen helpers.

The five most common occupations of applicants at the Burlington Job Service were construction workers, administrative clerks, sales clerks, carpenters, and secretaries.

Middlebury Labor Market Area

During the time period covered by this report there was a shortage of electrical and aeronautical engineers. The Middlebury office also reported a shortage of electricians and plumbers.

There was a surplus of general clerks, cashiers and tellers, administrative clerks, stock clerks, sales clerks, and kitchen helpers. There was also a seasonal surplus of carpenters and heavy truck drivers.

The five most frequently received job order were for construction workers, material handlers, survey workers (census), secretaries, and child monitors.

The five most common occupations of applicants at the Middlebury Job Service Office were construction workers, material handlers, carpenters, heavy truck drivers, and kitchen helpers.

Morrisville Labor Market Area

The Morrisville area had a shortage of electricians. There was a surplus of secretaries, office clerks, sales clerks, material handlers and truck drivers. There were fewer winter tourists than usual this year and this led to a surplus of waiters/waitresses. Carpenters and construction workers were in surplus due to normal seasonal conditions.

The five most frequently received job orders were for housecleaners (hotel and restaurant), kitchen helpers, material handlers, construction workers, and bartenders.

The five most common occupations of Morrisville Job Service applicants were material handlers, construction workers, waiters/waitresses, heavy truck drivers, carpenters.

Newport Labor Market Area

The sole shortage was for precision assemblers.

Surpluses were determined for administrative assistants, clerical secretaries, general office clerks, receptionists, general merchandise sales people, sales clerks, waiters/waitresses, bartenders, truck drivers (heavy), material handlers and a seasonal surplus of construction workers.

The five most frequent job orders listed in order of the most frequent were general laborer, sewing machine operator, carpenter, material handler and precision assembler.

The five occupations with the most applicants listed in order of the most frequent were material handler, carpenter, sewing machine operator, general laborer and clerical secretary.

Rutland Labor Market Area

Area shortages included tool and die makers and apprentices, sheet metal workers, auto mechanics, electricians, plumbers, production machine operators, cashiers and tellers. Despite the slow winter tourist season, hiring for service industries caused a seasonal shortage of short order cooks and counter attendants.

The slow tourist season created a surplus of bartenders. School teachers and social group workers were also in surplus. Among other occupations with a surplus of workers were sales clerks, office clerks, material handlers, heavy equipment operators, and tractor trailer drivers. Normal seasonal conditions created a surplus of carpenters and construction workers.

The five most frequently received job orders were for material handlers, construction workers, kitchen helpers, waiters/waitresses, and production machine tenders.

The five most common occupations of Rutland Job Service applicants were material handlers, construction workers, general clerks, carpenters, and sales clerks.

St. Albans Labor Market Area

The St. Albans Labor Market area had a shortage of people with machine trades backgrounds. Maintenance mechanics were also in short supply.

People with general clerical backgrounds were in surplus along with a number of other occupations. Among these were secondary school teachers, sales clerks, heavy truck drivers, household workers, janitors, and sewing machine operators. There was a general surplus of low skill industrial workers including assemblers, hand packagers and a slight surplus of material handlers. Seasonal conditions in the construction industry created the normal winter surplus of carpenters and construction workers.

The five most frequently received job orders were for material handlers, construction workers, survey workers (census), waiter/waitress, and child monitors.

The five most common occupations of St. Albans Job Service applicants were construction worker, material handler, heavy truck driver, carpenter, and general clerk.

St. Johnsbury Labor Market Area

Shortages were determined for experienced clerical typists, and live-in companions.

Surpluses were discovered for administrative assistants, general clerks, shipping and receiving clerks, general mechandise sales people, housekeeping cleaners, nurse aides, standard machine stitchers, sewing machine operators, automobile-body repairers, truck drivers (heavy) and construction workers. The surplus of construction workers was seasonal in nature.

The five most frequent job orders listed in order of most frequent were sales clerk, general clerk, informal waiter/waitress, material handler, and child monitor.

The five occupations with the most applicants listed in order of most frequent were general clerk, construction worker, truck driver (heavy), material handler, and sales clerk.

Springfield Labor Marker Area

Shortages were for machinists, electrical engineers, experienced auto mechanics, systems analysts, computer programmers, design engineers and registered nurses.

Surpluses were noticed for sales clerks, general office clerks, administrative assistants, and licensed practical nurses.

The five most frequent job orders listed in order of the most frequent were discovered for material handler, general clerk, construction worker, machinist, and informal waiter/waitress.

The five occupations with the most applicants listed in order of the most frequent were construction worker , material handler, clerical bookkeeper, clerical secretary, and informal waiter/waitress.

White River Junction Labor Market Area

Shortages were for clerk typists, masons, computer programmers, computer operators, electricians and plumbers.

Surpluses were determined for secondary and elementary teachers, administrative assistants, office managers, caseworkers, and truck drivers. The surplus of carpenters, construction workers and construction worker helpers was seasonal in nature.

The five most frequent job orders listed in order of most frequent were material handler, kitchen helper, construction worker, carpenter and secretary.

The five occupations with the most applicants listed in order of most frequent were construction worker, general clerk, carpenter, material handler, and automobile mechanic.

Labor Area Bulletins

Quarterly bulletins for each of Vermont's twelve labor market areas. 2nd quarter 1980 bulletins contain summary information for 1979.

Employment Projections to 1985

Biannual employment projections by industry and occupation for Vermont.

Employment and Earnings

Annual data on nonagricultural wage and salary employment, hours and earnings, and labor turnover for Vermont, Burlington and Springfield Labor Market Areas.

Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance

Annual employment and wages of employers covered by Vermont's Unemployment Compensation Laws distributed by industry and county.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed.

Quarterly report providing information on the sex, age, industry and occupation of people receiving benefits under Vermont's regular UI program throughout the state and the 12 labor market areas.

Labor Market Information Directory

An index of publications produced by the Research and Statistics Section, Vermont Department of Employment Security and publications of other agencies.

Civilian Labor Force - an estimate of all people over 16 years of age who are either employed or unemployed.

Total Employment - an estimate of residents who earned wages during the week including the 12th of the month. This estimate includes residents employed in wage and salary jobs as well as agricultural workers, domestics, self-employed and unpaid family workers and workers on strike.

Total Unemployment - is an estimate of the number of residents who were not working during the survey week, but were able and available for work and had made specific efforts to find a job during the last four weeks.

Unemployment Rate - is the total number of unemployed divided by the civilian labor force.

Labor Force Participation Rate - the proportion of the population over 16 years of age which is in the labor force (labor force ÷ population).

Insured Unemployment - the number of people receiving unemployment insurance benefits.

Labor Force Methodology - Current Population Survey procedure consists of benchmarking the monthly Handbook estimates to Current Population Annual Average estimates.

Wage and Salary Employment - an estimate of the number of individual jobs by place of work during the week including the 12th of the month.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) - a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. The new CPI-U for All Urban Consumers covers approximately 80 percent of the total civilian noninstitutional population.

LABOR MARKET AREAS

BARRE LABOR MARKET: Wasnington County; Orange County except townships of Strafford, Thetford, Tunbridge; village of East Granville in Addison County; townships of Groton and Ryegate in Caledonia County.

BENNINGTON LABOR MARKET: Bennington County.

BRATTLEBORO LABOR MARKET: Townships of Brattleboro, Brookline, Dover, Dummerston, Guilford, Halifax, Jamaica, Marlboro, Newfane, Putney, Somerset, Stratton, Townshend, Vernon, Wardsboro, Whitingham and Wilmington in Windham County.

BURLINGTON LABOR MARKET: Chittenden County; townships of Grand Isle and South Hero in Grand Isle County.

MIDDLEBURY LABOR MARKET: Addison County except townships of Granville and Hancock.

MORRISVILLE LABOR MARKET: Lamoille County.

NEWPORT LABOR MARKET: Orleans County; Essex County except townships of Concord, East Haven, Granby, Guildhall, Lunenburg, Maidstone and Victory.

RUTLAND LABOR MARKET: Rutland County.

ST. ALBANS LABOR MARKET: Franklin County; townships of Alburg, Isle LaMotte and North Hero in Grand Isle County.

ST. JOHNSBURY LABOR MARKET: Caledonia County except townships of Groton and Ryegate; townships of Concord, East Haven, Granby, Guildhall, Lunenburg, Maidstone and Victory in Essex County.

SPRINGFIELD LABOR MARKET: Townships of Andover, Baltimore, Cavendish, Chester, Ludlow, Reading, Springfield, Weathersfield, Weston, West Windsor and Windsor in Windsor County; townships of Athens, Grafton, Londonderry, Rockingham, Westminster and Windham in Windham County.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION LABOR MARKET: Townships of Tunbridge, Strafford and Thetford in Orange County; townships of Granville and Hancock in Addison County; townships of Barnard, Bethel, Bridgewater, Hartford, Hartland, Norwich, Plymouth, Pomfret, Rochester, Royalton, Sharon, Stockbridge and Woodstock in Windsor County.

SOURCE: Vermont Department of Employment Security.

Planners who are responsible for developing job training and employment opportunities must by necessity direct their efforts at serving those people who are in the most severely disadvantaged position in relation to their peers. Among those groups most in need of employment and training programs are the economically disadvantaged, the unemployed and the underemployed, as well as youth, veterans, the handicapped and displaced homemakers. It is necessary for planners to assemble the best available knowledge about the particular labor market problems of these various groups. Only with this information can planners determine how and to what extent employment and training resources will be used to overcome employment barriers and provide the required training, upgrading or retraining.

As indicated by Table 1a, an estimated 54,400 people over 16 years of age will be potentially eligible for programs administered under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act during the 1981 fiscal year. This estimate represents 10.7 percent of Vermont's projected 1981 population. Vermont Job Service data indicates that 25.0 percent of the 28,300 people actively seeking work as of April, 1980 were economically disadvantaged, 15.1 percent were receiving welfare benefits and 38.8 percent were receiving unemployment compensation benefits (see Table 6a).

An analysis of the characteristics of CETA-eligible applicants registered with Vermont Job Service indicates several labor market areas which differed significantly from the state as a whole. As shown by Table 4a, fewer Middlebury applicants were veterans and fewer Newport applicants were handicapped. More Rutland applicants were under 22 years of age, while St. Johnsbury had a significantly lower proportion of eligible applicants in this category. When compared to the rest of the state, Newport had fewer applicants with 12 or 12+ years of education. On the other hand, Barre and Brattleboro had more applicants with 12 years of education and Middlebury and White River Junction had more applicants with over 12 years of education.

The distribution of population, applicants and CETA-eligible applicants is presented in Table 5a. The Burlington Labor Market Area accounted for a disproportionately smaller share of CETA-eligible applicants. In contrast, Morrisville, Newport, St. Johnsbury and, to a lesser degree, Rutland accounted for larger proportions.

During 1979, an estimated 12,000 people were unemployed, representing 5.1 percent of the state's labor force. Unemployment among women was estimated at 5.5 percent, compared to a 3.2 percent rate for men. 1979 unemployment among teenagers in Vermont was estimated at 8.7 percent. As shown by Table 20, an average of about 4,500 people received unemployment compensation benefits each week during 1979. The construction, manufacturing and service industries each accounted for one out of every five benefit recipients. Projections for 1981 indicate Vermont's unemployment will increase to 6.5 percent, representing 16,250 people. As shown by Table 1a, an estimated 13,650 people will be unemployed for 15 or more weeks in 1981.

Of the estimated 25,000 people who will be receiving public assistance in Vermont during 1981, 9,200 are over 19 years of age. As of April 1980, 15.1 percent of all active applicants and 27.6 percent of CETA-eligible applicants were receiving welfare benefits.

Table 7a presents veterans information for Vermont as of September 30, 1979. An estimated 21,000 people were Vietnam-era veterans and represented approximately one-third of all veterans in the State.

Estimates based on the 1976 Survey of Income and Education, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, indicate there were 7,000 displaced homemakers in Vermont. This figure represented 4.0 percent of the female population over 16 years of age and 7.8 percent of the 1976 female labor force.

TABLE 1a
BASIC PLANNING TABLE
VERMONT
FY 1981

		General Population	Estimated number of persons potentially eligible for CETA programs		Estimated number of persons unemployed for 15 weeks or more	Estimated number of persons whose family income is less than OMB poverty guidelines	Estimated number of persons receiving AFDC or State or local public assistance
			Includes 14+	Includes 16+			
Total, for PS area:		510,300	58,101	54,402	13,650	69,400	25,000 3/
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS							
Sex	Male	247,260	27,048	25,326	6,583	29,107	7,500
	Female	263,040	31,053	29,076	7,067	40,293	17,500
Age	19 & under	179,001	8,705	5,006	1,365	31,402	15,840
	20 - 21	18,951	4,569	4,569	1,262	3,515	160
	22 - 44	153,155	38,463	38,463	9,394	29,587	7,650
	45 - 54	51,819	4,624	4,624	1,184	3,557	1,319
	55+ over	107,374	1,740	1,740	445	1,339	31
Race/ Ethnic Group	White (not Hispanic)	508,544 1/	57,143	53,505	13,400	69,111	24,896
	Black (not Hispanic)	764 2/	321	301	85	151	54
	Hispanic	N.A.	216	202	60	138	50
	American Indian Alaskan Native Asian Pacific Is. I.N.A.	992	421	394	105	N.A.	N.A.

1/ Includes white, Hispanic.
2/ Includes black, Hispanic.
3/ Source: Vermont Department of Social Welfare

N.A. - Not available.
I.N.A.-Information not available.

TABLE 2a .

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE ELIGIBLE FOR

CETA TITLES II-B, II-C, II-D, VI and VII

VERMONT

FY 1981

Demographic Groups		Estimated percent of persons eligible in area for Title II - B		Estimated percent of persons eligible in area for Title II-D		Estimated percent of persons eligible in area for Title VI		Estimated percent of persons eligible in area for Title VII	
Total		(100%)	20,673	(100%)	12,168	(100%)	13,873	(100%)	20,673
Sex	Male	(42.3)	8,745	(35.8)	4,356	(38.0)	5,272	(42.3)	8,745
	Female	(57.7)	11,928	(64.2)	7,812	(62.0)	8,601	(57.7)	11,928
Age	19 & under	(40.4)	8,352	(11.7)	1,424	(13.2)	1,831	(40.4)	8,352
	20 - 21	(5.8)	1,199	(4.6)	560	(4.6)	638	(5.8)	1,199
	22 - 44	(39.0)	8,062	(66.2)	8,055	(64.8)	8,990	(39.0)	8,062
	45 - 54	(5.9)	1,220	(10.4)	1,265	(10.7)	1,485	(5.9)	1,220
	55 & over	(8.9)	1,840	(7.1)	864	(6.7)	929	(8.9)	1,840
Race/ Ethnic Group	White (Non-Hispanic)	(98.3)	20,321	(98.3)	11,961	(98.3)	13,637	(98.3)	20,321
	Black (Non-Hispanic)	(0.6)	124	(0.6)	73	(0.6)	83	(0.6)	124
	Hispanic	(0.4)	83	(0.4)	49	(0.4)	56	(0.4)	83
	American Indian Alaskan Native Asian Pacific Is.	(0.7)	145	(0.7)	85	(0.7)	97	(0.7)	145

TABLE 3a

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE ELIGIBLE FOR
CETA YOUTH PROGRAMS (YETP, SYEP, YCCIP)
VERMONT
FY 1981

Demographic Groups		Estimated percent of persons eligible in area for YETP		Estimated percent of persons eligible in area for SYEP		Estimated percent of persons eligible in area for YCCIP	
Total		(100%)	15,306	(100%)	13,274	(100%)	3,752
Sex	Male	(41.9)	6,413	(51.8)	6,876	(48.2)	1,809
	Female	(58.1)	8,893	(48.2)	6,398	(51.8)	1,943
Age	14 & 15	(35.1)	5,377	(27.9)	3,699		
	16 - 19	(55.0)	8,413	(37.7)	5,006		
	20 & 21	(9.9)	1,516	(34.4)	4,569		
Race/ Ethnic Group	White (Non-Hispanic)	(98.5)	15,076	(98.5)	13,075	(99.4)	3,731
	Black (Non-Hispanic)	(0.5)	77	(0.5)	67		
	Hispanic	(0.5)	77	(0.5)	66	(0.6)	21
	American Indian Alaskan Native Asian Pacific Is.	(0.5)	76	(0.5)	66		

TABLE 4a

LABOR MARKET AREAS WITH SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS
OF CETA-ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS
COMPARED WITH THE STATE AS A WHOLE
OCTOBER 1979 TO MARCH 1980 (6 MONTHS)

	Characteristic	Labor Market Areas With Different Proportions for	
		6 of 6 Months	5 of 6 Months
	Female		+Middlebury -Bennington +Brattleboro
	Poor	-Burlington +Middlebury -Morrisville +Rutland	-Burlington +Middlebury -Morrisville +Rutland +St. Albans
	Veteran	-Middlebury	-Middlebury
	Disabled Veteran		
	Handicapped	-Newport	-Newport +Brattleboro -Burlington -White River Junction
AGE	-22	+Rutland -St. Johnsbury	+Rutland -St. Johnsbury
AGE	22-44	+Burlington -Rutland	+Burlington -Rutland
AGE	45+		-Burlington
EDUCATION	-12	-Barre	-Barre -Burlington
EDUCATION	12	+Barre +Brattleboro -Newport	+Barre +Brattleboro -Newport -St. Albans
EDUCATION	12+	+Middlebury -Newport +White River Junction	+Middlebury -Newport +White River Junction -St. Albans
	Welfare	+Middlebury -Newport +White River Junction	+Middlebury -Newport +White River Junction
	UI		

\+ Significantly larger proportion of applicants with this characteristic, compared with the state as a whole.

\- Significantly smaller proportion of applicants with this characteristic, compared with the state as a whole.

TABLE 5a

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF

POPULATION, ACTIVE APPLICANTS AND CETA-ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

APRIL 8, 1980

LABOR MARKET AREA	1977 POPULATION 1/		ALL ACTIVE APPLICANTS 2/		CETA ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS 2/	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Total Vermont	444,732	100.0	28,339	100.0	2,657	100.0
Barre	64,082	14.4	3,425	12.1	403	15.2
Bennington	29,282	6.5	1,858	6.5	132	5.0
Brattleboro	24,265	5.5	1,639	5.7	162	6.1
Burlington	100,808	22.7	5,734	20.2	384	14.4
Middlebury	23,728	5.3	1,609	5.7	128	4.8
Morrisville	13,309	3.0	1,773	6.3	146	5.5
Newport	23,058	5.2	1,680	5.9	230	8.6
Rutland	52,637	11.8	3,465	12.2	367	13.8
St. Albans	33,178	7.5	2,600	9.2	193	7.3
St. Johnsbury	23,805	5.3	1,891	6.7	241	9.1
Springfield	33,621	7.6	1,290	4.6	162	6.1
White River	22,959	5.2	1,375	4.9	109	4.1

1/ Current Population Reports. Series P-25, No.858, issued November 1979. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

2/ Active applicants and Ceta-eligible applicants registered with Vermont Job Service as of April 8, 1980.

TABLE 6a
CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL ACTIVE APPLICANTS
AND CETA-ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS REGISTERED WITH VERMONT JOB SERVICE
APRIL 8, 1980

CHARACTERISTIC		ALL ACTIVE APPLICANTS		CETA ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS	
		No.	%	No.	%
Total Vermont		28,339	100.0	2,583	100.0
Female		12,013	42.4	1,240	48.0
Economically Disadvantaged		7,071	25.0	1,875	72.6
Veterans		4,927	17.4	517	20.0
Disabled Veterans		300	1.1	38	1.5
Handicapped		2,247	7.9	449	17.4
Minority		218	7.7	32	1.2
Age	Under 22	5,087	18.0	476	18.4
	22-44	19,006	67.0	1,846	71.5
	45+	4,246	15.0	261	10.1
Education	Under 12	9,219	32.5	969	37.5
	12	11,931	42.1	1,120	43.4
	12+	7,189	25.4	494	19.1
Welfare Recipients		4,271	15.1	713	27.6
UI Recipients		10,998	38.8	617	23.9

TABLE 7a
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VETERANS IN CIVIL LIFE
U.S. AND VERMONT
SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

(numbers in thousands)	U.S.	VERMONT	VERMONT AS % OF U.S.
Total Veterans	30,072	64	.21
War Veterans			
Total 1/	26,310	54	.21
Vietnam Era			
Total 2/	8,910	21	.24
No Service in Korean Conflict	8,363	20	.24
Korean Conflict			
Total 2/ 3/	5,866	9	.15
No Service in World War II	4,679	8	.17
World War II 3/	12,674	25	.20
World War I	594	1	.17
Post-Vietnam Era 4/	703	2	.28
Service between Korean conflict and Vietnam Era only	3,059	8	.26

Reports and Statistics Service, Office of the Controller, U.S. Veterans Administration. These estimates have been developed from "bench mark" veteran population statistics as of June 30, 1970, based on 1970 Census of Population data on veterans' place of residence, extended to September 30, 1979, on the basis of (1) 1965-1970 veteran interstate migration statistics from the 1970 Census; (2) Bureau of the Census provisional estimates of 1970-1971 net civilian migration of the states: "Current Population Reports, "Series P-25, No. 468, October 5, 1971;and (3) mobility of the United States Population 1975-1976, "Current Population Reports, "Series P-20, No. 305, January 1977.

1/ Veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean Conflict, and in both the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam era are counted once.
2/ Includes 547 (thousand) who served in both the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam era.
3/ Includes 1,187 (thousand) who served in both World War II and the Korean Conflict.
4/ Service only after May 7, 1975.